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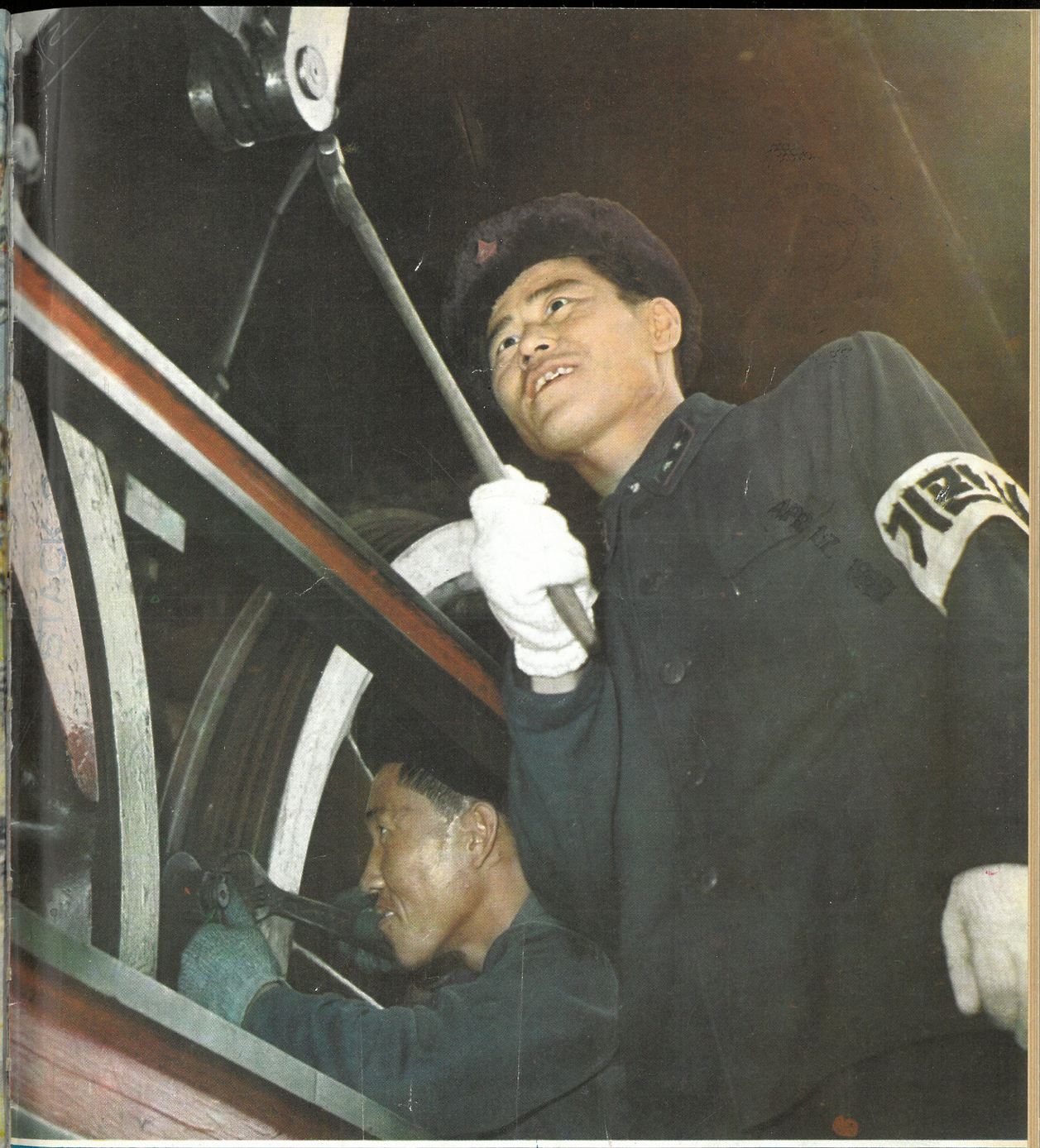
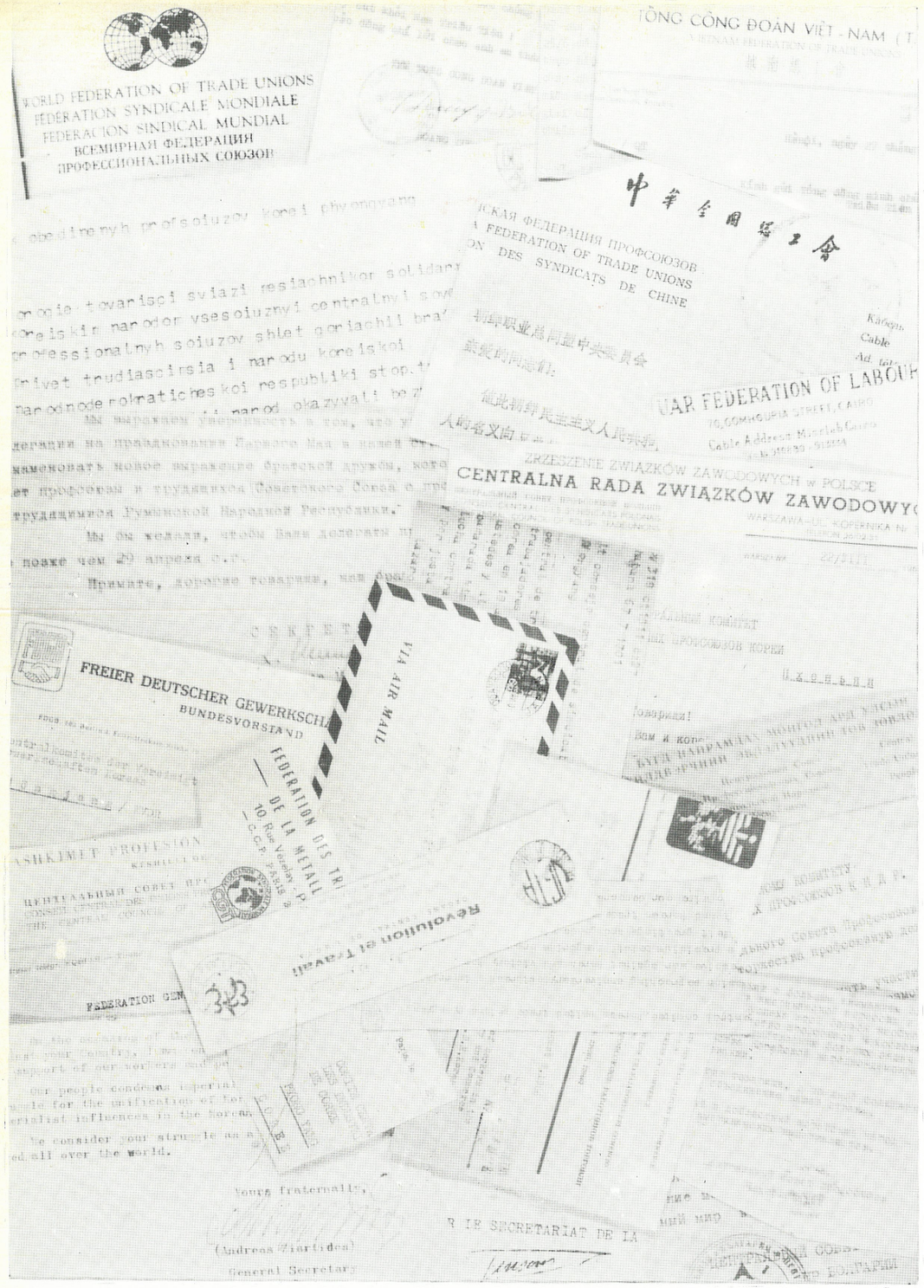


12. 1966

The Korean TRADE UNIONS



Shown here are letters and telegrams sent by the trade unions of other countries to the C. C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea during the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" (June 25-July 27)

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

12

1966

IN THIS ISSUE:

The Guiding Principle of Action 2

A Friend of Trade Unionists 5

Comradeship in Action 7

Life on the Sea in our Country 10

At the Symphony Hall 13

Art School in a Factory 14

Seoul as Seen by a Korean Resident in Japan 19

What's the "Further Working Year?" . . . 21

Japanese Films Penetrating into South Korea 24

The Struggle of the Workers Hired at the U.S. Army Organs 26

World People Are With Us 28

Surrounded by Enemy From All Sides . . 30

FRONT COVER:
Yu Chun Il, who is heading the Chullima work-team of the Pyongyang Locomotive Yard, is known as one of the pioneers in the 100,000 km. safety drive.

BACK COVER:
This is a partial view of a recently discovered cave which has been named Sokhwa Donggul

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Trade Union Life

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF ACTION

Today the Korean trade unions, militant organizations with 1,800,000 working people in their ranks, strive to further promote socialist construction in North Korea, to liberate South Korea from the reactionary rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to achieve the unification of the country. At the same time, they exert themselves to strengthen solidarity with the working class and their trade unions in various countries, to keep a close contact with them and to attain the unity in the international trade union movement.

Our trade unions have been acting persistently under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea in order to carry out successfully the national and international duties assigned to the Korean working class.

Illuminating the inseparable relationship between a Marxist-Leninist party and trade unions in the proletarian revolution as well as in the building of a new society, Lenin once pointed out that they were like a belt linking electric motor with machines. So, it is quite evident that the Korean trade unions are the most important transmission belt linking the Workers' Party of Korea with the working class, and accordingly they should launch their organizational and political works under the guidance of the Party.

Along with this, another thing that defines the relationship between the two is found in the dissimilarity of their organic composition. Whereas the Workers' Party of Korea, a Marxist-Leninist Party, is composed of the most progressive elements of the working class and other working masses, our trade unions embrace workers with multifarious qualifications and occupations. In view of this, it is clear that the Marxist-Leninist Party is in a position to exercise a leading role over our trade union organizations while channelling their activities for the ultimate victory of the working class.

Our trade unions were founded on November 30, 1945 under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea. This marked an event of historical significance not only in the life of our working people but in the development of the working class movement in our country.

Before liberation the working people of our country were put to harsh exploitation and oppression under the Japanese colonial rule. They were even deprived of their elementary democratic rights and freedom. Under such circumstances, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people was bound to surge into high tide. Entering the 1930's it developed into an armed struggle. It was just in this period that Comrade Kim Il Sung elaborated the 10-point programme of the Association for

the Restoration of the Fatherland, a Marxist-Leninist programme which described to set up a people's power on the basis of worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, to carry out the social emancipation of the Korean people and to ensure them all democratic rights. In other words, the programme provided in clear terms that Japanese colonial rule should be overthrown, a people's government be established, an 8-hour day enforced, the working conditions of the workers improved, their wages raised, various kinds of security systems introduced at state expense, the unemployed relieved and democratic rights granted to the workers. In this period revolutionary trade unions also appeared and organized workers for the realization of the programme. With a view to restoring their motherland and winning their class emancipation, progressive workers joined the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, or waged underground campaigns braving all sorts of danger and sacrifice.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the thick of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and the experiences accumulated by the revolutionary trade unions in their work were handed down as a valuable wherewithal to our trade union movement and they have been carried forward by the Korean trade unions.

After liberation the Workers' Party of Korea, proceeding from the clear-cut analysis of the subjective and objective situation, put forth the political line of carrying out the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution, and of turning North Korea into a revolutionary democratic base, mindful of the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Our trade unions roused workers to implement the line which was in full accord with the interests of the working people and the development and prosperity of the country.

In response to the appeal of the trade unions, our workers displayed a high degree of enthusiasm and wisdom in the struggle for building the people's power, performing a number of democratic reforms, restoring factories and mines damaged by the Japanese when they fled from Korea, and developing various branches of industry.

In those days our trade unions, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung on launching the nation-wide ideological mobilization for building the country, conducted on a large scale diverse activities to eliminate the remnants of outdated ideologies and to do away with the cultural backwardness among the working people. In doing this they followed Lenin's words: "The trade unions... should become the closest and an indispensable assistant to the government directed by the Communist Party."

The successes made by the working people in the early days following liberation made it possible to win the three-year-long war against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism. Upholding the Party's call "all for the victory in the war!" our trade union organizations of all levels mobilized workers in the struggle for safeguarding the revolutionary gains of our people both in the front and the rear. With our daring fight we defeated the aggressive American army and the mercenaries from the fifteen U.S. satellites. Our triumph in the war meant the victory of the revolutionary people over the reactionary forces; and it showed for the first time eclipsing trend of U.S. imperialism.

After the war the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the basic line of economic construction, the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture to heal and advance the war-damaged economy, stabilize and improve the living of the working people, and lay the foundation of an independent national economy as rapidly as possible. This required the trade union organiza-

tions to intensify their activities among the working class. The trade union organizations at various levels carried on in diverse forms organizational and political works to educate workers in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, to draw them into socialist emulation in a big way, enlisting them in the management of enterprises. Workers made energetic efforts to increase production while practising economy.

In the midst of this, the Chullima work-team movement, the highest form of socialist emulation in our country, got into shape. This movement, initiated by workers in metallurgical industry, spread rapidly with a great force of vitality. Thus, today it has become a powerful driving force for economic development, offering the working people ample opportunity to take part in the management of enterprises; and it has also become a fine school which brings them up in the spirit of communism.

With the firm resolve to free South Korea from the fetters of U.S. neo-colonialism, to relieve their brethren there, and to express steadfast solidarity with the working class in various countries in their fight for freedom and national independence, peace and social progress, the Chullima riders have enlisted in their ranks revolutionary martyrs at home and abroad so as to bring about a new upsurge in production and construction. Their noble deeds are attributed to a certain extent to the education of workers in patriotism and proletarian internationalism conducted by our trade union organizations.

While giving guidance to the Chullima work-team movement in a responsible way in the past, our trade union organizations have actively undertaken various works to push ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions among the working people, thereby making no small contribution to building up the foundation of an independent national economy in our country.

They have also paid much attention to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and persuaded workers to render an all-out assistance to the co-op farmers. Various sorts of organizational works done by the trade unions and the increasing endeavours made by the workers in this respect have been of great service to the building of the socialist countryside.

The role and function of our trade unions have been enhanced markedly through their constant study and activities conducted for expediting socialist construction, for promoting workers' health, for giving them an adequate rest, and for improving their working and living conditions. To meet the new situation, our trade unions have improved their work system, adapting it to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to our realities as well.

The guiding principle of our action is well expounded in the resolution of the Workers' Party of Korea which reads: "The basic task of the trade unions in the period of socialist construction is to make efforts in a steady way to build firmly the ranks of the working class into red Communist ranks, to unite them around the Party, to arm them with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the faithful devotion to the Party, to organize and mobilize them into the implementation of the revolutionary cause of the Party for the building of socialism and communism, and to improve the working conditions of the working people, raising their cultural and living standard."

Our trade unions find our present and future happiness in the fulfilment of this resolution.

A FRIEND OF TRADE UNIONISTS

Han Chun Jong, chairman of the trade union committee of the Kangnam Brickyard, enjoys a deep confidence of his trade unionists. He is called "intimate friend" among them. His reputation is justifiable.

It happened in 1954 when he had become trade union chairman at this brickyard. At that time the whole country was seething with the post-war rehabilitation and construction. His brickyard was also going through a bit hot time with its assignments.

One day a technician, employed at his brickyard, called on him and said: "I've studied for a long time how to mass-produce durable and handy bricks. I've found a method, scientifically reliable. Now I need some help in putting my method into practice."

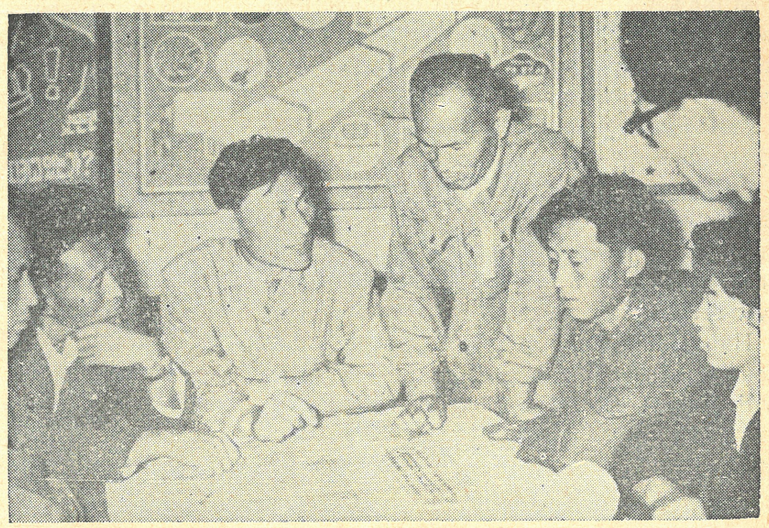
At the moment Han Chun Jong himself was also engrossed in the same problem. A mass-production method for making better bricks had to be taken into consideration in view of the fact that industrial establishments and dwelling houses were being built on a full-fledged scale in Pyongyang and its vicinity.

The chairman listened to him attentively and said:

"We'll succeed in making everything if we are persistent in our work with the spirit of self-reliance."

Subsequently, he organized a work-team to put the technician's method to trial. Then he himself joined the work-team which consisted of 15 persons including technicians and high-skilled workers.

The trade union chairman called upon the entire employees to help the work-team in various ways, explaining the importance of the production of new-type bricks. He unraveled knots one by one while working all the way with the initiator of the new method. As a result, the problem of turning out bricks of superior quality on a mass-production basis was solved with satisfaction earlier than the



The Trade Union Committee chairman is leading a joint meeting of technicians and workers

scheduled time.

Similar incidents occurred on several occasions later.

Han Chun Jong has gone among the workers to teach them and learn from them as all the cadres do in our country.

The following instance clearly shows the way how he does things:

Once he decided to work for a month at Workshop No. 3 to get along with the workers. He tended a machine and made more bricks than the others. He met workers in single or in a group and told them in a plain language about the policies of our government, the history and geography of our country, the great services rendered by the patriotic forerunners who had defended the motherland from the incursion of foreign aggressors, and the present achievements made through the creative endeavours of our people. On such occasions he stressed that they should relieve the South Korean brethren languishing in the tyranny of the American imperialists and their hirelings, and that they should show a firm solidarity with the fighting Vietnamese people and with the working class of various lands struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

At the same time, he lent his ear in earnest to every initiative of workers and transmitted it to other people without delay. By so doing, he could also learn many things.

As a consequence, workers became inclined to approach the chairman and learn more out of him. This made the workers, the masters of the factory, more conscious of their duty. In the first half year of 1966 the output of Workshop No. 3 reached the highest figure ever recorded.

Han Chun Jong and other trade union committee members have so far had talks with almost all the workers of their brickyard, inspiring them with fresh strength and courage.

He cherishes an unshakable faith in his heart. From a few lines of his diary we can see clearly what it is:

"... Trade union chairman should become a faithful servant in the interest of the trade unionists. To serve in all my power for the welfare of workers is my honourable duty, I think..."

As a matter of fact, he has been all along pre-occupied with a thought of promoting workers' well-being.

One day in autumn last year he was passing by a kiln in Workshop No. 2. He paused for a while at a corner and thought over a matter: "Can there be some way to lighten further the workers' toil?" All of a sudden, an idea struck him. He made straight for the shop and talked it over together with its leader, trade union chairman and technicians. After discussion, they arrived at the conclusion that they could mechanize to the full the charging and discharging processes. And they directed attention to the concerted efforts of the workers and technicians.

The viewpoint of Han Chun Jong who had placed a firm belief in workers and technicians proved itself right. Workers and technicians pooled their energy and wisdom and carried out with credit the mechanization of the processes in question.

No wonder, the masses of workers are willing to follow him. United as one, they roused themselves in the Chullima work-team movement under the motto: "One for all, all for one!" They have come to find themselves in a big, happy circle united firmly with one will. Presently a number of shops and work-teams have won the title of Chullima in a short space of time.

At present it is not Han Chun Jong alone who have become a dear friend to the trade unionists. As a matter of fact, all of them have become intimate each other.

Comradeship in Action

Comradeship is one of the fine virtues possessed by the working class. This is one of the sources from which our workers derive their moral and spiritual strength. It is manifested in the mutual respect and mutual aid practised among the working people and also in their common share of happiness and sorrow along with the spirit of sacrifice for others.

Such good traits are expressly visible in the personal relations between Shin Han Chul and Kim Chil Sang, both being plain workers to be seen everywhere nowadays. They are at present working at the Heungnam Fertilizer Plant, the first one in charge of the first air-compressor work-team and the second in charge of the second air-compressor work-team respectively.

The work-team leaders have gone together through thick and thin for the past thirty years. Their intimate relationship can be traced back to the time when our country was under the yoke of Japanese imperialism. Two years senior to Kim Chil Sang, Shin Han Chul joined the plant earlier than the former.

Shin Han Chul felt sorry for his young friend who had to toil at such a young age (a mere 16-year old lad). So, whenever he happened to carry or move something together with his friend, he intentionally burdened himself with the heavier part of the thing so as to lighten the latter's burden. Out of sympathy he showed special concern for the boy, caring every aspect of his daily life.

Once Kim Chil Sang was kicked by the Japanese foreman and fell down from a gas tank. At the moment Shin Han Chul was passing by the place and caught the falling boy in his arms and saved him at the risk of his own safety. Then he turned to the Japanese foreman and gave him a blow.

A few days later, the workers rose up to protest against the Japanese authorities. But, Shin Han Chul was arrested by the police on account of his assault on the Japanese foreman. Kim Chil Sang intervened personally in justification of his friend's action taken on his behalf. But it was of no avail, his friend was taken away by the police.

During his friend's custody, he took his friend's kids to his home for protection. Without such cares and help, the poor people, oppressed and trampled by the aggressors, could not live on even for a single day.

Korea was finally liberated from the Japanese yoke. The friendship between these two men was further strengthened on a fresh basis as it was with all other workers. Amidst the favourable atmosphere in which the workers were creating a new life, building a prosperous and powerful motherland, they helped each other with greater zeal.

Kim Chil Sang had got one of his legs injured when he fell down from the gas tank, kicked by the Japanese foreman. Though healed to some extent at that time, it was not completely cured. Now, it relapsed and became worse. Shin Han Chul could not remain just looking on his friend in distress. He decided to help him.

He called on his sick friend every day. In order to nurse him more thoroughly, he even moved into a house close to his friend's. Kim Chil Sang recovered rapidly thanks to the cares shown by him and other friends, and to the devoted treatment given him by the hospital personnel.

Their friendship was not confined to mere personal relation. Since they had become member of the trade union, they came to understand clearly how the human relation-

ship should be among the people who were fighting for a common cause.

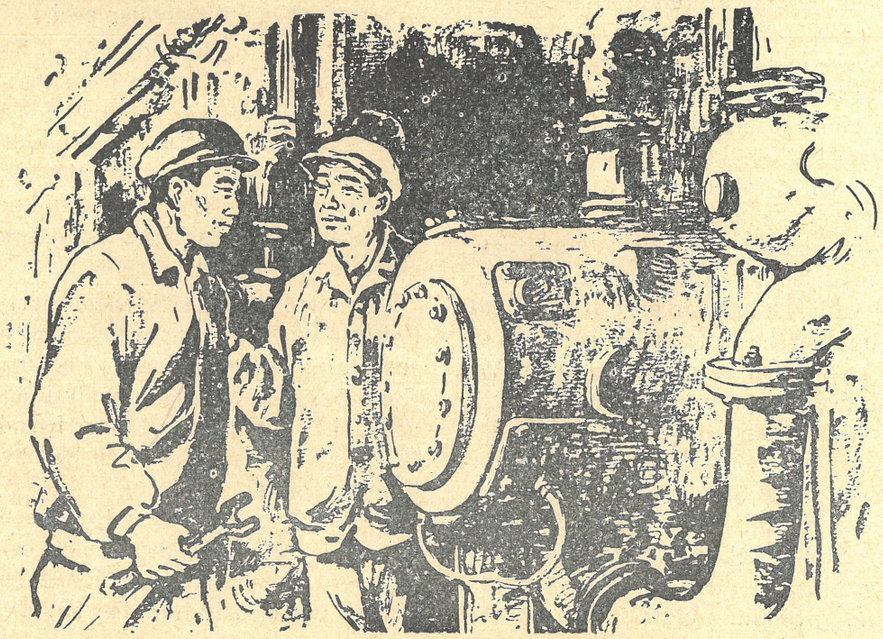
Especially, they regarded as good examples to follow the comradeship displayed by the anti-Japanese partisans who had fought during the thirties under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They were convinced that it was for the motherland, for their friends as well as for the people that the partisans fought. Consequently they resolved to live in the lofty spirits of the anti-Japanese partisans who were always ready to sacrifice their own lives for their comrades, for their collective, for the country and people as well.

On the other hand, the examples of comradely affection displayed by our working people in the new society deeply moved these two men. Heroine of Labour Kil Hwak Sil, working at the Pyongyang Silk-reeling Mill, showed a splendid example. She volunteered to join a backward work-team so as to help raise their level in disregard of the eventual reduction of her remuneration. Further, the work-team leader O Heung Ho who had turned over his personal merits to his collective, doing all sorts of difficult jobs without grudge was a live example for them. And also, the example shown by Kim Jung Soon who had rescued a drowning child at the risk of her own life exerted a strong influence upon them.

The relationship between Shin Han Chul and Kim Chil Sang developed into a genuine comradeship while they were working wholeheartedly for their work-team, their workshop, their factory as well as for their country and people.

Here is an account illuminating the situation how Shin Han Chul became the leader of the first air-compressor work-team conceding his leadership of the second air compressor work-team to his friend. It was when Kim Chil Sang had just been appointed as the leader of the second air-compressor work-team. At the time, quite a number of parts of the second compressor had to be repaired. At first he merely wished his friend to carry out his job successfully. But his eager desire



to boost the ammonia production made him think it otherwise. He thought his friend was, after all, short of experience for tackling such a heavy job. So, he volunteered to take up the job for the sake of his friend.

Even after his transfer to the second air-compressor work-team, his concern for the first air-compressor work-team never relented. And this concern was reciprocated by Shin Han Chul. In short, their comradely affection deepened with the passing days. They performed many a good thing, pooling their efforts and wisdom.

One day Kim Chil Sang put forward to his friend a plan of his to improve the low-tension electric treatment process needed for raising the productivity of the compounding tower. Shin Han Chul set out at once to render him his assistance, for he was a man who respected other people's opinion and welcomed ideas suggested by others, being ready to help others with his own ideas.

They drew a blueprint jointly. They vied each other to see things done properly. At last they succeeded in raising the productivity of the compounding tower 1.7 times higher, by adding another process in-between the production processes.

Another expression of their comradeship was the fact that they never hesitate to point out the short-comings of their friend if there are any.

A few years back, Kim Chil Sang advised his friend to take an entrance examination for college. But Shin Han Chul showed no interest. Being over fifty, he thought it rather impractical to study at a college. Kim Chil Sang gave him a stern criticism, believing that age did not count much in study. But, as his friend was reluctant in this matter, he alone took the examination and enrolled in the college.

From the first day of his study, he began to teach his friend what he had learned at school. He kept tidy his text-books and lecture-notes, thinking that they might be useful some day for his friend.

Moved by the sincere wish of his friend who was eager to see him progressing, Shin Han Chul subsequently entered an industrial college. At present, Kim Chil Sang is in the graduation class whereas his friend is in the third year. Sooner or later they will become engineers. In the meantime, their comradely affection is deepening with the days. The story about these two friends has become a talk of the town among the workers in the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, all of whom are united firmly with true comradely relationship.

Industrial Growth Seen Through Figures

The advance of industry in Korea in the twenty-one years since liberation is simply amazing.

It raced ahead at an annual rate of 28.1 per cent between 1955 and 1965. Its output in 1964 stood 15 times the preliberation figure of 1944 and 42 times that in 1946. One per cent of the total industrial output value in 1965 was tantamount to that for 55 days in 1944. One per cent of the steel output is equal to that for 31 days before liberation and one per cent of the rolled steel output for 30 days.

In particular, the machine building and metal working industry moved upward 269 times and the metallurgical and chemical industries 28 times.

In the same period, the textile industry leapfrogged 143 times: one per cent of the annual fabrics output at present is more than double that of the whole year of 1944.

The share of industry in the total value of industrial and agricultural output jumped from 28 per cent in 1946 to 78 per cent in 1965.

Of the total industrial output value the ratio of the machine building and metal working industries grew from 5.1 per cent to 29 per cent in the same period.

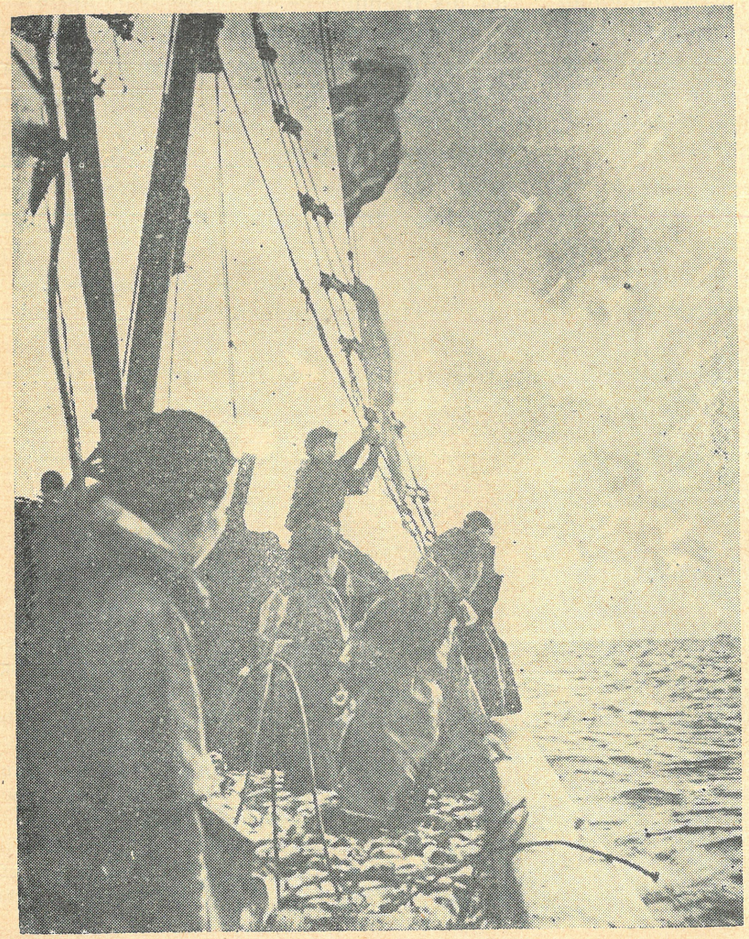
LIFE ON THE SEA IN OUR COUNTRY

Our country is surrounded by sea on three sides. The sea washing our coasts is rich in marine products. Even in the shallows, there are scores of kinds of shellfish and seaweeds. Shoals of fish come to spawn from season to season.

Since olden times our people have been fond of the sea and were renown for their sea-faring adventures.

But during the period of the Japanese rule, the Korean people who were robbed of all their rights were not free even on the sea. In those days, fishing boats were of poor quality without exception. Therefore, the fishermen could not help battling with the wind and waves at the risk of their life.

It was not till after the liberation from the yoke of the Japanese rule that our fishery workers came to take advantage of the sea under the people's power. The Government paid a deep concern for exploiting the sea and took necessary measures to raise the living standard of the people. It took necessary measures for the development of the



Fishermen of the Soho Fishery Office are coming back to their port, flying a flag of good catch

ON A FISHING BOAT

On the ripples stars are glittering.
Around the boat churns the sea,
Spraying petals all along the road.
The flag on board announces a big haul.
Ah, it's a day's work, full of pride!
Here to the port skips along the fishing boat.

fishing industry, equipping it with up-to-date technique. The number of various types of vessels built in 1966 is 4.4 times that in 1946.

The sail-boats have already lived their days. Now our fishery workers go fishing with ships equipped with up-to-date technique. Sometimes they go out far to the East and West Sea in search of fishing grounds. Last year they caught fish as much as 32 times compared with 1946.

They always pay special attention to safety measures taken for ensuring regular production. No machines and work-shops in the boat are without labour protection facilities. Moreover, goods required for labour protection worth 19 per cent of a worker's average wage are given free to every worker.

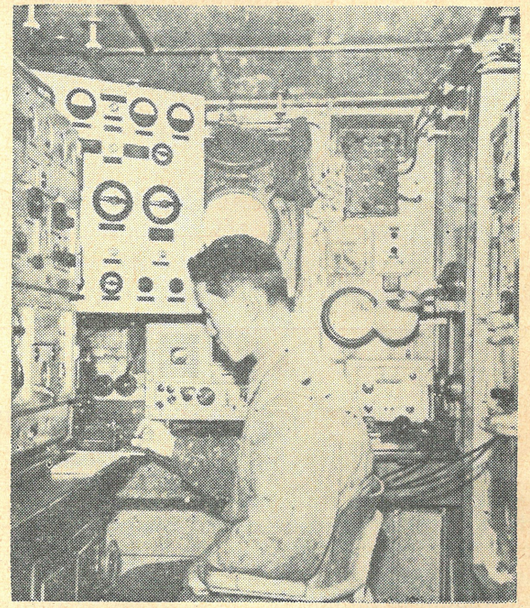
The means of wireless communication on board of a ship is in constant contact with the vessel in command of the fishing fleet and shoal detecting planes as well as with the Ministry of Fishery. As a result, whenever and wherever the workers may be, immediate safety measures can be taken for them if there occurs any trouble on the sea.

Fishery workers receive in good time through radio service weather-forecasts provided by the meteorological stations set up along the seaside.

The shoal detecting planes not only look for schools of fish but also direct the casting of nets. At present, there is a new type machine used on board for detecting shoals of fish. It helps the workers catch fish more easily.

Even when the workers are on the sea, they are not in want of recreation and rest. They play on musical instruments to their liking. The projection room and the library in the ship always welcome guests. When the sea is calm they play table-tennis and volley-ball.

After landing, the workers take a rest. It is not their job to tidy up their ship, for at



Contact with the fishery office is always maintained

the port mechanics doing maintenance and repair work always stand for that.

The work on land is also mechanized like that on board. It has raised higher the rate of operation of the ship.

The measures for ensuring safe work for the ship crew are taken also by the trade union organizations as well. The manager of the fishery office, the chief of the fleet and the skipper, let alone the personnel of the safety department in charge of technical affairs, all answer in the main for technical question pertaining to the labour protection. On the other hand, the trade union organizations are responsible for organizing and enforcing the safety education for the workers.

To ensure the workers to work without a single accident is one of the most important parts of work done by the trade union organizations.

The entire work for the labour protection and work safety is assigned to one of the vice-chairmen of the trade union. An experienced and responsible member of the trade union works as a safety-caretaker in

every fleet.

Fishery workers are given longer and better rest than that given to other workers. When they are on deep-sea fishing or on a long cruise, they take a rest in the rest-room on board.

Of course, it goes without saying that the vacation spent by the fishery workers on land is more interesting than on the sea. They go to mountain and lakes, scenic spots and spas for relaxation.

Sometimes they enjoy their vacation with their family. For instance, Kobangsan Rest-home built in the outskirts of Pyongyang is one of the family rest-homes established exclusively for the fishery workers.

Thanks to the deep concern shown by the State, the seafaring life of the fishery workers is proceeding safely and pleasantly all the time.

RODONGJA SHINMOON ON UNIFICATION

Korea's unification must be achieved by the Korean people themselves independently, and the United Nations or any other outside forces have no right to interfere in it, declared Rodongja Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The paper said this in its editorial dated October 22. The editorial supported the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent conference of the Korean Workers' Party, in which he outlined the basic tasks and targets of the South Korean people and ways and means of their implementation.

A historical document, it inspires the struggle of the North and South Korean workers for accelerating the South Korean revolution and achieving the self-dependent unification of the country and instils confidence of victory in them, noted the editorial.

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists, spearheading their aggression against Asia, are resorting to open military dictatorship for imposing their colonial domination and war policy upon the South Korean people and subjecting the people to unbearable sufferings and calamities, the editorial continued:

Such war and fascistization policies of the U.S. imperialists are evoking among the South Korean people ever greater discontent with the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and arousing powerful aspiration for the right of existence, democracy and unification of the fatherland.

The colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea is the very cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the chief obstacle lying in the way of the democratic development of the South Korean society and the unification of the country.

The South Korean working class and people can achieve freedom and liberation only by overthrowing the imperialist aggressive forces and their lackeys and shake themselves free from the danger of new calamities only by smashing the aggressive schemes of the Japanese militarists.

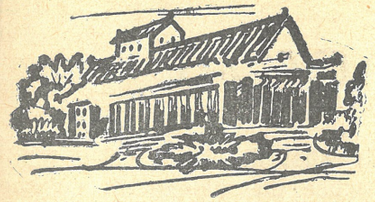
Recalling the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that "the basic line of the revolution in South Korea at the present stage is to preserve the revolutionary forces from the enemy's suppression, and at the same time, constantly accumulate and expand them for a decisive moment in the revolution," the editorial continued:

When the South Korean revolution emerges victorious, the cause of unification of our country will be successfully achieved by the united efforts of the socialist forces in North Korea and the patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea.

Today the voice rejecting outside forces and calling for achieving the country's unification with the subjective force of the nation is ringing ever higher among the South Korean people and the struggle for its realisation is gaining further momentum.

The working class in the North should not

(Continued on page 32)



At the Symphony Hall

by Kang Chan

Some time ago, I went to the Moranbong Theatre to listen to a regular concert played by the National Symphony Orchestra. The theatre was bursting with music fans, the greater part of them being workers.

The evening programme included the symphonic poem "Native Land" by Kim Won Kyun's and Symphonoy No. 1 by Tchaikovsky.

As accustomed, I was lost in music with eyes closed. Though the first performance ended, my eyes were reluctant to open, because at the moment I was sunk into a recollection on a piece of story.

Some time in the past, a European violinist of high repute gave a recital in Tokyo. His recital continued for several days. But his audience was much limited though, because the admission was too expensive for ordinary people.

At the time there was in Tokyo a worker who was very fond of music. He was so lured by the advertisement that he decided to listen to the music of the said musican by all means. So he went straight to the hotel where the musician stayed. Eluding the doorkeeper, he managed to get into the musician's room.

After asking his pardon, the worker poured out his heart: "I'm a music fan too poor to afford a ticket for your recital. But I'm unable to contain myself, so here I am to make a request . . ."

The musician was lost in thought for a while. Then he took up his bow and played a tune for the worker, showing his generosity.

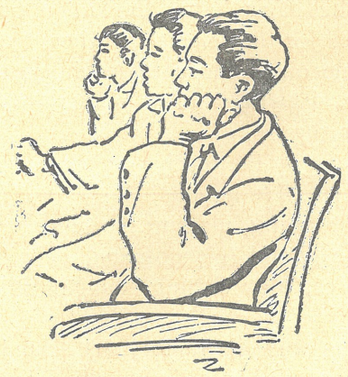
The story is as simple as that, but it became the talk of the town in those days. As a result, this "magnanimous" behaviour towards the worker made him a "greater musician." In short, his commodity value went up higher.

With this story still lingering in my mind, I looked at two workers sitting by my left side.

They were ordinary workers found everywhere in our country. Yet, I detected something touching from their common-place features.

Scanning at them, I asked to myself: "Are they also thirsty for music as the worker in Tokyo? At any rate, they would never look forward to "generosity" from a "great musician", because, as the creators of their own culture, they should feel too proud to make such a begging."

At last, the Tchaikovsky symphony began. Listening to the music, I could not help think of our workers who might feel something worthy through the music while drawing fresh strength from it.



ART SCHOOL IN A FACTORY

An art school is open for workers at the Mining Machine Factory in Charyunkwan. It is founded and run by the factory trade union as is the case with the hundreds of art schools at other factories and enterprises in our country.

Its inception goes back to a mere two years. However, it has caught up other art schools founded earlier. At first the factory trade union committee set out to provide prerequisites for founding such a school.

The problem was not so difficult to tackle. The club house itself was good enough to be used as a school house. The factory manager purchased scores of new instruments as required. He furnished all the necessary facilities and equipment required by the school.

It took some time, however, to make preparations for teaching. The union committee selected as teachers those workers who are somewhat qualified for teaching the students. Among them was Hong Yung Kak, a worker at the Standardization Shop, who studied theories on music for past ten years, and also a foundry worker called Ra Sun Duk who had taken part in writing plays for the factory art circle.

On the other hand, the union committee arranged for the selected teachers to have discussions on methods of teaching, planning lectures, drawing tables for marking the students' progress, etc.

As soon as the teachers were prepared for their respective lessons, classes were organized for singing, playing national instruments, brass band, composition, choreography, dramatics, play-writing, dancing, fine arts, etc.

In this way the factory art school was finally opened. Since its inception to this day school has stuck to the principle of combining closely thoery with practice. In order to substantiate what they have learned in theory and practice, the students are taking advantage of all the facilities available. Apart from the factory library, they are using an exclusive library stacked with many books related to arts. Besides, the small rooms in the club house are being used for individual training.

As a matter of fact, work-sites are the best places for the students to convert into life what they have learned in their classes. They make it a routine to teach to the workers songs, dances, dramas, fine arts they have learned. On the other hand, they inquire the workers about their new wishes related to their cultural life. They are also looking for materials for their creative work among the production activities of the workers.

Performances undoubtedly enhance the students' zeal for study and creation. On commemoration days or on holidays students put their works on the stage. On such occasions all the talents of the students are being displayed to the full. During last year the students created 230-odd items of works consisting of dramas, comic dialogues, songs, dances, etc. In early days of the last year the collective comprising students of dramatics, play-writing and acting classes created jointly a play titled "We Can't Live Together With You Under the Same Sky." It vividly exposed the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists in Korea. It was highly acclaimed by the audience. This work was taken up later even by professional troupes in North Pyongan and Hwanghai Province respectively.

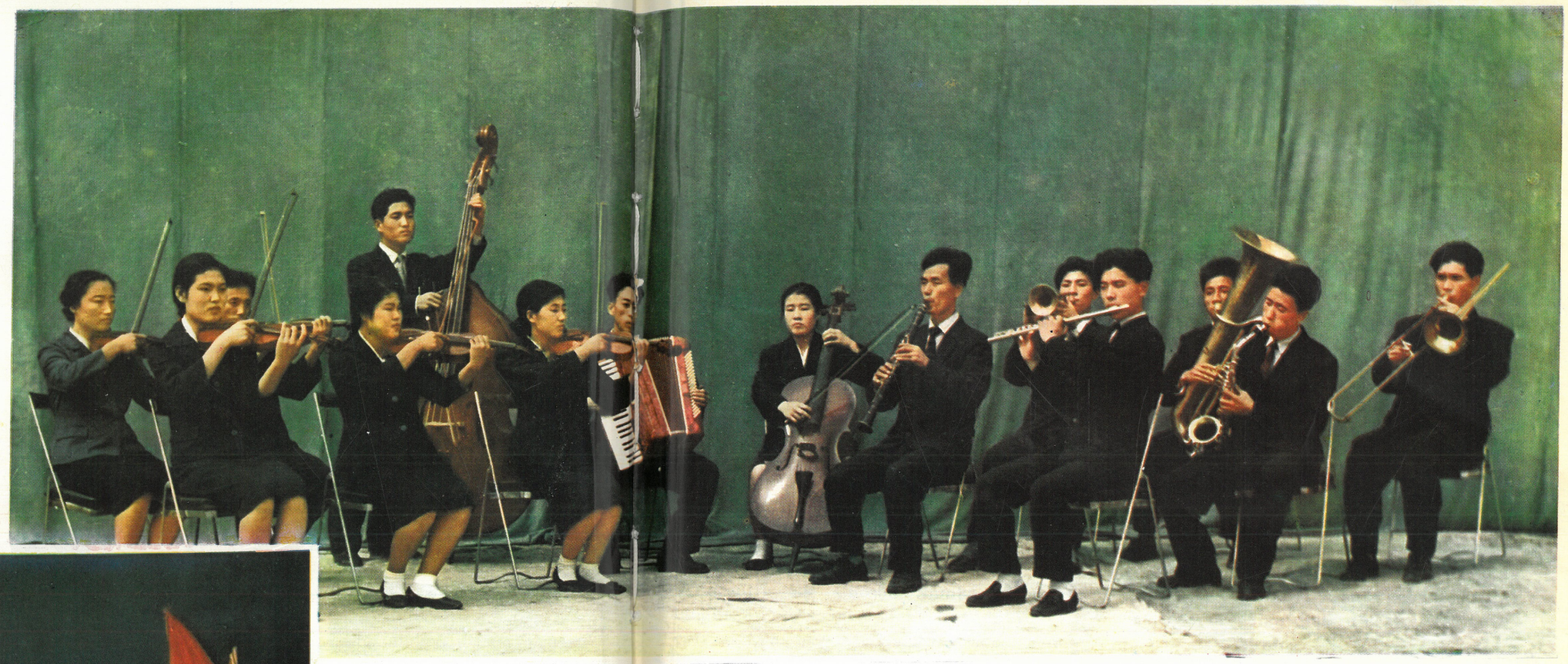
The song and dance drama "Red Star Over Vietnam" created jointly by the students of the composition and choreography classes has well portrayed the images of the

(Continued on page 19)

A visit to a factory art school

Students are working together at a piece of music

The third group of the class of instrument music are rehearsing for a performance



A scene from the "Son in a Secret Camp" staged by the drama class

The picture shows a scene from the "Under the Banner of Revolution," a dance drama worked out and played by the dance class

From an Alumni Album

1 Mechanic Hong Yong kak
2 Lathe operator Ri Myong Heui
3 Casting worker Ra Song Dok
4 Copyist Kim Jong Ran
5 Pipe-maker Ri Son Kyu

(Continued from page 14)

Korean workers expressing their solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam who are fighting against the U.S aggression. The theme song of this drama is sung with relish by the workers in the factory.

The art school of this factory has delivered twice batches of graduates. The fresh artists are contributing much to the popularization of art-circles as well as to the promotion of cultural life of the workers.

They are working as instructors for the art circles run by factory shops or work-teams. Thanks to their vigorous activities, the number of art circle members swelled to 1,300 or more from a mere 360.

Meanwhile, the artistic level of the circle members has risen markedly. As a result, they have organized themselves into troupes with tens of members and are going out to the villages in the vicinity such as Sansung-ri to enlighten the local farmers.

In the beginning of this year trade unionists from some key factories and enterprises in the country came to this factory to draw lessons from the experiences gained by the art circles of this factory.

Seoul as Seen by a Korean Resident in Japan

Recently the Choson Shinbo, a Korean language newspaper published in Tokyo, carried an article by a Korean resident named Kim who had visited Seoul some time ago.

His article begins with his impressions gathered on the way of his trip to South Korea.

* * *

I was startled when I found about 80 of the 140-odd passengers were Japanese. Assuming an air of guileless tourist they threw on me vulgar jokes. I resented, feeling rather uncomfortable.

"As soon as I stepped down to the South Korean soil, greetings in Japanese tongue were heard noisily from all sides around me. Confused, I wondered whether I was not still in Japan, instead of being in my own homeland.

A few days later, I happened to stroll in Myung-dong, in down-town Seoul. I dropped in a cafe and heard a cheap Japanese pop song "Let's walk, looking up." I asked the waitress why such a record was played.

"Be cautious, mister! You'll get into trouble if you talk like that," the waitress gave me a timely warning.

Some time afterwards, I came across a Japanese businessman who had been on the same trip with me.

"Where are you going?" I inquired.

"To the Japanese quarter," he replied with an elated smile.

A sense of curiosity caught on me. So, I just followed him. The place was filled with a crowd of Japanese and their Korean hosts acting as guides. The language used and songs heard there were all Japanese. "What place is this, any way?" I wondered. The place that I saw was actually a Japanese quarter, no mistake at that. In the side-streets gobs of merchants were in commotions buying Japanese goods.

"What a disgusting sight!" I mumbled to myself.

The whole scene reminded me of the period some time after the Japanese surrender. At the time, following the arrival of U.S. troops in Seoul, American goods began to

flood the place and it was a hey-day for those who could speak a few words of broken English.

There is a Japanese street in Myung-dong, too. I was swept over by an indignant feeling loaded with apprehension. It seemed Korea was turning again into a Japanese colony.

Later, I went to Walker Hill. A visit to this place is a "must" for new-comers. People say nobody can pretend to have seen Seoul unless he has been at Walker Hill. So, I was rather impelled to go there to have at least a glimpse of it. Walker Hill looked like an "America" or "Japan" found in the midst of the Korean territory. All sorts of amusement spots, bars and cafes seemed vying each other to attract customers. There Americans and Japanese and occasionally some smartly dressed Korean gentlemen were drinking liquor while enjoying strip-tease dances. Lewd shouts spewed out of the mouths reeking of alcohol. Soon I got fed up with the place. "I would never see again such a nasty place", grumbled running out of the place.

What a world! While the foreign intruders and traitors were indulging in extravagance, an innumerable number of poor people were languishing in the back streets of Seoul, scraping along from day to day.

Along the entire embankment of the Han River from Yungdeungpo to Dooksum one could see batches of unseemly huts and shacks and the slums in Sudaimoon and Wangsipri reflect well the pitiful aspects of the rotting society. And the kids roaming in the streets with gums and cigarettes for sale and the shoeshine boys pestering pedestrians . . .

The deplorable sights so disheartened me that I turned to my cousin who incidentally accompanied me at the time:

"Why the people leave things like that?" I raised the question in a reproving tone.

"Don't think we are all fools. We too see, feel and think . . . But nothing will come out from any rash behaviour. Something may turn out later, later . . . "

Now I am in a position to understand why the number of applicants for changing nationality from Hankook (South Korea) to the D.P.R.K. has been constantly increasing among the Korean residents in Japan after their visits to South Korea.

Fight for Livelihood and Democratic Rights

South Korean people are vehemently fighting against plunder and fascist tyranny intensified by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique under their war policy.

Braving brutal suppression, workers of the Hwasoon Colliery, South Cholla province, called a strike on October 13 and over 800 coal miners under the puppet government-run "Daihan Coal Company" are threatening a strike.

South Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs are also putting up staunch fight.

Twice as many workers as in the corresponding period last year have taken part in struggles so far this year.

Prices of foodstuffs and consumption goods are soaring on wings and taxes are jumping, while wages are pegged low. This leaves workers no alternative but to rise in disputes, strikes, sit-down and violent struggle.

On October 5, workers employed by the Ryongsan district office in Seoul broke into the office and destroyed the furniture in protest against the authorities' tyranny.

WHAT'S THE "FURTHER WORKING YEAR"?

The South Korean authorities announced officially the year of 1965 was a "working year." But, it brought about a greater poverty to the people's life. Embarrassed by the result, they proclaimed again the year of 1966 as a "further working year."

In his "new year message" Pak Jung Hi, the puppet president, declared:

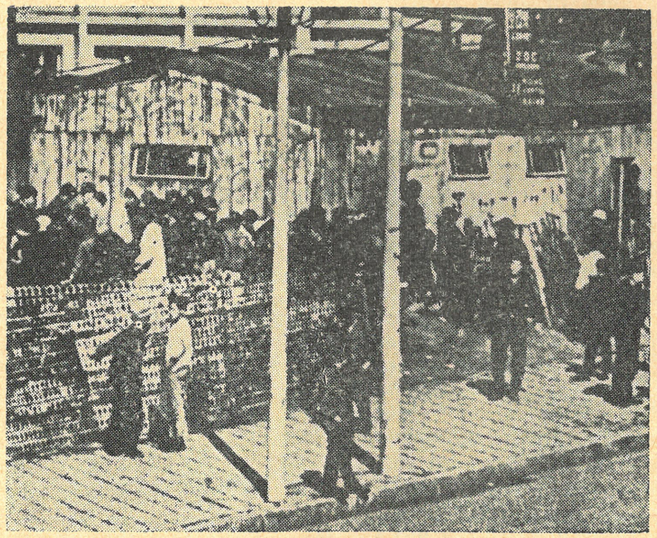
"I hereby should like to appeal to all the fellow countrymen to set again this year as a 'working year,' regarding once more diligence, frugality and saving as our program of action so as to make every effort for an increase in production, export and construction . . . I wish to see in the latter part of the seventies an affluent society with mass production and large consumption where spending is hailed as a virtue."

All for his honeyed words, the "further working year" —1966 brought the masses of the people more tribulation and poverty than the "working-year"—1965.

Pak Jung Hi ordered his men to increase the financial budget for the "further working year" up to 122,000 million won as against 84,800 million won of the previous year. As a result, taxes levied upon working people grew from 42,100 million won to 66,200 million won in the same period. And the amount of revenue from inland duty alone reached as much as 55,600 million won.

When one recalls that the scope of inland duty stood at 20,000 million won in 1962, one may realize how heavy the tax burden of the people has become in South Korea. Even this year's budget was already reassessed and supplemented on two occasions, with the result that it is increased to 140,000 million won. With this increase in the budget, the target figures in the collection of inland duty, instituted at first at 55,600 million won, have swelled to more than 70,000 million won.

As tax policy gives its first consideration to indirect taxes in South Korea, it is obvious that the larger portion of the burden from the rise in inland duty will be placed on the shoulders of



Crowds of unemployed are roaming about the streets in Seoul

the consumers.

In order to easily realize their financial revenue, the South Korean authorities have all along taken measures to raise various sorts of public charges as if they were regular annual events.

The year 1966 was, in particular, a year in which various charges were increased by a wide margin. For instances, electric fees went up by 25 per cent, tele-communication charges by 100 per cent, telephone fees by 70 to 300 per cent, postage by 66 per cent, railway freightage by 15 per cent, shipping freightage by 30 per cent and water rates by 35.6 per cent on an average. As for the taxies, their basic fares rose by 100 per cent and charges for extra miles by 50 respectively. And bus fares jumped up by 60 per cent and rented bus by 50 per cent. When new school term begins, about one third of the total currency flows into various schools in South Korea. Miscellaneous impositions saw 20 per cent up for middle and high schools and 30 to 50 per cent up for private colleges. In the list of articles controlled by the authorities, the price of fertilizer advanced by 8 per cent and of briquettes by 25 per cent. However, in actuality, their prices jerked up by 75 per cent showing shortage of these articles. Thus, people find themselves in a difficult situation to get these articles even if they have placed an order with retail shops in advance.

According to the "Monthly Review of the Bank of Korea" the total index number of consumer commodity prices in Seoul indicated 221.1 in March 1966 as against 1960.

The yearly rate of increase in commodity prices was 13.6 per cent in 1965, a "working year." Then how is the situation this year which is called a "further working year"? The index of wholesale commodity prices grew by 12 per cent as of August 25 compared with 9.1 per cent in the corresponding period last year, and of retail commodity prices by 14 per cent as against 11.8 per cent.

However, wage level has marked time in most cases. Although nominal wages show upward trends in some branches, they fail to catch up with the speed of price hike. Consequently, real wages show rather a downward tendancy.

The index of consumer commodity prices in Seoul went up by 13.6 per cent in one year of 1965, but real wages have been nailed down at 77.1 per cent. The rise in commodity prices have inevitably increased the living costs, which can by no means be met by wages. It is said that a family with five or six people needs at least about 15,000 won a month for maintenance. Despite this, workers in heavy industry get only 6,000 to 7,000 won of nominal wages. In light industry, only those men who are engaged in key branches receive 5,000 won or so, and the remaining majority are paid 3,000 or 4,000 won at best. Little wonder that such ironical expressions as "men living on miracle" or "life in deficit" are flooding South Korean publications.

The point in issue does not stop at the fact that the so-called "further working year" has actually lowered the level of real wages of the working people, making more difficult their livelihood. In this "further working year," too, the Pak Jung Hi hordes have squandered the major part of the financial budget for military and police expenditure. Out of the initial budget it was envisaged to disburse 75.5 per cent for the military expenditure and for the upkeep of the puppet ruling organs. Most part of the remaining

Another flock of jobless people in Seoul

budget was also earmarked for the branches which would help strengthen the military potential of South Korea at the bidding of U.S. imperialism. Today in the South Korean economy the medium and small enterprises take an overwhelming proportion in the number both of their undertakings and employees. But funds allocated for them amounted to a mere 900 million won. Even this paltry sum has been blocked up for the sake of "financial stabilization."

As a result, medium and small enterprises have undergone more serious difficulties in shortage of funds than ever before. Owing to the measure taken for the "rationalization of bank interest" at the end of September last year, the rate of bank interest rose higher. It gave an impetus to the rise in the interest of private loans, making it harder for medium and small enterprises which had so far relied chiefly on private loans. In case they are given bank loan at times, the yearly rate of interest for them runs to 26 per cent whereas comprador capitalists are granted loans against an interest of 8 per cent for equipment and of 18 per cent for operation fund. It is evident from this that rather harsh interest rates are imposed upon the formers.

The shortage of raw materials is also a cause of constant anxiety for medium and small enterprises. Nowadays South Korea depends on foreign countries for most of major raw materials. As raw materials are being imported, they are monopolized by the enterprises run by comprador capitalists. In this way stumbling-blocks are laid in the detriment to the normal operation of medium and small enterprises. Of their total output in 1965, only 30 per cent was accountable for the supply of the imported raw materials.

In addition to the lack of fund, they have also gone through marketing difficulties resulting from a sharp drop in the purchasing power of the impoverished working masses.

Compared with 1962 the index of goods in stock kept by the medium and small enterprises went up by 21.3 per cent in 1963 and it again climbed up by 60.7 per cent in 1965. On the contrary, the index of delivered goods went down from 92.1 per cent in March 1965 to 90 per cent at the end of the same year. As to food-stuffs in particular, it dropped to 86.4 per cent in February 1966.

Due to the shortage of fund and raw material as well as to marketing difficulties, the operation rate of medium and small enterprises has been on the constant decline.

For instances, in the period between 1962 and 1965 their operation rate fell from 53.4 per cent to 36.5 per cent in food-stuff industry; from 73.7 per cent to 69.2 per cent in fibre industry; 44.5 per cent to 41.7 per cent in lumber industry; from 60.8 per cent to 51.7 per cent in chemical industry; from 56.2 per cent to 53.5 per cent in petroleum and coal industry; from 70.7 per cent to 54.1 per cent in metal industry; from 54.8 per cent to 52.2 per cent in machine-building industry; from 55.3 per cent to 45.6 per cent in electric industry; from 60.7 per cent to 52.2 per cent in transport respectively. This tendancy has been further aggravated in the current year.

Economic stagnation can be found also in the increased value of dishonoured cheques in South Korea. It swelled from 462 million won in 1964 to 840 million won in 1965. Worried about this, the Pak Jung Hi clique enforced more strictly the "law on the supervision of dishonoured cheques," but the value of the cheques already reached the 723 million won-mark at the end of April.

Business depression affecting medium and small enterprises has naturally deprived workers of their jobs while deteriorating the situation of those workers who are still employed.

Throughout the "further working year"—1966, workers in various parts of South Korea have staged demonstrations or went on strike in demand of better wages, the immediate payment of back wages and other democratic rights while opposing unreasonable lay-offs. This fact bespeaks their living conditions have unbearably worsened.

The economy of South Korea has been in stagnation due to the aggressive policy persued by the U.S. imperialists for the past 20 years. At present, the number of the unemployed and semi-employed in urban and rural areas has already increased

Japanese Films Penetrating into South Korea

The South Korean press calls for preventing the cultural infiltration of the Japanese militarists into the land

The Japanese militarists extensively use their films along with publications, press, religion and music in penetrating their ideology and culture into South Korea.

They brought into South Korea a great number of stories and scenarios as "gifts" or through cultural exchange.

Formerly, they had simply exported their films to South Korea. But after facing strong protests from many sections of South Korean society, they were obliged to change their tactics. Now, they are sending instead stories and scenarios to the South Korean moviemakers.

It is reported by Kyonghyang Shinmoon (a S. Korean daily) that 10 per cent of the original scenarios used in the first half of 1964 were of Japanese origin.

Of course, it goes without saying that the penetration of the Japanese films into South Korea was closely tied up with the policy pursued by the South Korean puppet regime.

Through the Institute of Japanese Affairs, and the "Institute of Japanese Culture" the South Korean authorities publicize the Japanese films as if they were useful to the life of the South Korean people.

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to 7 million, or over half of the able-bodied men in South Korea.

The "further working year," though much vaunted by Pak Jung Hi, has become a year when the military potential of South Korea has been inflated on behalf of the U.S. imperialists. It has been a year for enriching only those privileged ones, i.e. a few U.S. stooges. As for the working masses, it has been a year in which various sorts of burden have increased, in which jobs have been scarce. All of these have, no doubt, rendered the life of the people harder than ever.

From January to May last year, the South Korean authorities invited over 1,600 Japanese engaged either in trade or in culture. Among them were many moviemen.

In the meantime, the Pak Jung Hi clique are making films in cooperation with the Japanese imperialists. The "Cinema Magazine" (a S. Korean publication) carried the news that the Japanese cinema star Kanako Michi of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company had come to South Korea in May last year and played the leading role in the film "The Daughter of the Governor-General."

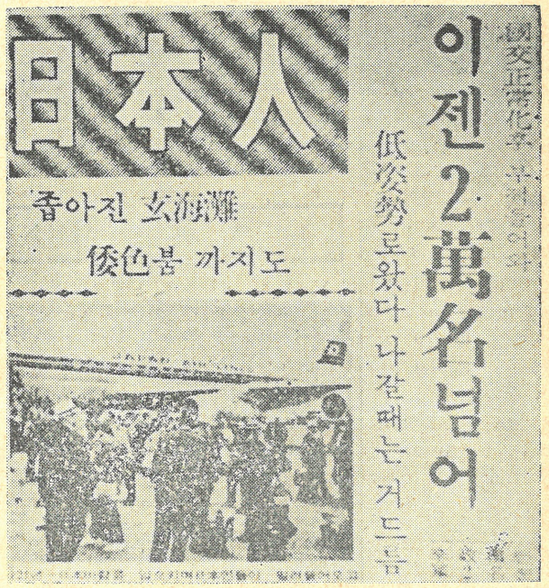
All the films and stories brought into South Korea by the Japanese are reeking of militarism and sexual passions. They hope to realize their dream of reinvasion, by paralizing the national spirit and the class consciousness of the South Korean workers and people.

For a time, the South Korean cinema houses were deluged with people seeing the Japanese film "Adieu To Puberty!" Its story concerns teen-agers and boys in twenties running about cafes and bars. They fall in obscene love with prostitutes, committing all sorts of crimes. The film "The Daughter of the Governor-General" describes a Korean patriotic youth who falls madly in love with the daughter of the governor-general. It goes beyond imagination if one considers the fact that all the Japanese governor-generals in Korea were without exception ruthlessly harsh in their treatment of the Korean people.

Now things have come to such a pass that the South Korean society is reduced into a dumping ground for the decadent Yankee and Japanese culture.

But their corrupt culture, today, is facing with strong protests from the South Korean people. Of late, a certain Kim working at an iron-work shop in Kwangjoo city, South Cholla Province (South Korea) poured out his heart to this effect: "The Japanese movies demand our friendship, but I can't agree with them. Because when I worked at the Hwasoon Mine in the time of the Japanese rule, I was handled roughly by Yasuki, a Japanese forman. He massacred a lot of Koreans by blocking them in a coal pit. It seems to me that I see the smile of this Yasuki in every smile that appears in the Japanese films."

After seeing the Japanese picture "Magic Boy," even a pro-Japanese film critic opposed its showing, worrying that the South Korean youth might be contaminated with the Japanese militarism. Little wonder that more than half of the billboards advertising Japanese films were recently smashed by Seoul citizens.



An increasing number of agents of the Japanese militarists are creeping into South Korea

THE STRUGGLE OF THE WORKERS HIRED AT THE U.S. ARMY ORGANS

Korean workers hired at the U.S. army organs in South Korea have been keeping up their struggle since last year for existence and national dignity. Entering this year, their struggle has been further expanded and become intensified, assuming a more active form than ever before.

The strikes and labour disputes they put up in the first half of this year grew 6.5 times as against the same period of last year and accounted for 32% of the total cases of the workers' struggle in South Korea. On July 21, they staged again demonstrations and sit-down strikes for the improvement of working conditions demanding the raise of wages, conclusion of collective contract, etc.

Already on July 19, over 30,000 South Korean workers affiliated with the "Trade Union of Workers Hired at Foreign Organs" notified the U.S. 8th Army Commander of their decision to call a general strike for an indefinite period.

Their struggle dates back to June last year when the South Korean "Labour Service" entered the struggle demanding the recognition of three labour-rights—Confraternity, collective bargaining and collective action, reinstatement of illegally dismissed workers, improvement of working conditions, etc.

Toward the close of that year the workers affiliated with the said trade union joined in the struggle demanding 40-65% wage increase, payment of retiring allowances, bonus, etc.

Entering this year, their struggle has become more active. A total of 130,000 workers affiliated with the 16 local branches of the trade union WHFO staged various forms of struggle on over 40 occasions.

The persistent struggle of the South Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs is partly caused by the U.S. imperialists' intensive war preparations and their harsh exploitation and suppression.

In South Korea commodity prices went up 10.6%, public service fees rose by 300% at maximum this year as a result of the "liberalization" and "rationalization" policies of the Pak Jung Hi clique. In spite of that, the wages of the workers hired at the foreign organs are kept on the 1964 level, deteriorating workers' living to a great extent.

Moreover, the Korean labourers hired at the U.S. army units are being exploited mercilessly and subjected to intolerable national humiliation and maltreatment. Koreans are forbidden to enter Americans' mess-hall, bathroom and water closet. The Americans dismiss Korean workers who are not to their liking and shoot them for a mere fun.

The U.S. imperialists, on the pretext that South Korea is on a "semi-war footing," turned down the demands of the workers belonging to the South Korean "Labour Service" for their basic rights such as the right to unity and strike, while suppressing them with bayonets.

Facts mentioned above served to enhance the fighting spirit of the workers hired at U.S. army organs and inspired them to a resolute struggle.

The struggle of the workers hired at the U.S. army organs is, therefore, reflecting the most sharp national and class contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the South Korean working class.

Their political consciousness is growing in the course of this struggle. This can be seen not only in their struggle against Yankees' humiliating treatment and outrages. They are putting up economic demands such as wage increase and the improvement of working conditions along with the demands for basic labour rights such as the freedom of "trade union" activities and the rights to organization and collective bargaining, turning out such anti-U.S. slogans as "U.S. Government must withdraw at once the anti-democratic and extraterritorial labour regulations!" "We will no longer be deceived by Americans!"

Notable is the fact that the struggle of the workers in this domain is assuming more active form than that in other industrial domains. They adopt various forms of struggle such as strike, demonstration, hunger-strike, sit-down strike, etc which account for more than half of the cases of their struggle. And the number of demonstrations and hunger-strikes they staged accounts for more than 71 per cent of the cases of struggle waged by the South Korean workers in the same form.

In January and February this year, the Korean guardsmen hired at the U.S. army units in the Boopyung area and 1,100 Korean workers affiliated with the South Korean "Labour Service" in Pajoo area staged bloody struggles against the U.S. MPs pelting them with stones. This is only an instance.

Another characteristic feature in the struggle of the workers hired at U.S. army organs is the growing solidarity and unity of action among them.

In January this year, over 1,200 Korean guardsmen in the Inchon area went on strike in sympathy with their colleagues in Boopyung area.

When the workers of the South Korean "Labour Service" in Euijungboo staged a hunger-strike on February 3, putting up four-point demands including wage hike, the "Labour Service" workers in the Moonsan also staged a hunger strike, expressing their solidarity with their colleagues in Euijungboo.

In July, over 600 workers in the Inchon area went to Boopyung and joined the workers there who were on strike for an indefinite period.

Even Seoul citizens extended warm support and encouragement to the strikers, supplying them with food and the like.

Particularly, the Korean workers hired at the U.S. army organs are strengthening the unity of action in the very place where they are working. They organize struggle by themselves, defying the interference by some of the leaders of the "trade union WHFO." Good proof of this was the successful 24-hour general strike staged on April 6 involving over 25,000 workers. It fully displayed the strength of unity of the workers on strike.

Some 60 per cent of all the struggles staged this year in this domain were realized in an independent way.

The growing solidarity among the South Korean workers can be explained in a sense by the miserable situation of their life faced by them in common. But what is more essential is that they have come to realize that they can push through their demands only by strengthening their class unity and solidarity in their struggle.

In face of stubborn struggle of the South Korean workers, the U.S. army authorities made some concessions. They promised to raise their wages by 14 to 20 per cent, to put into effect the system of graduated discharge allowances. Though the U.S. army authorities refuse to officially recognize the trade union organization of the South Korean workers, the actual fact is that the organized strength of the workers have forced the U.S. army authorities to come out to negotiate labour disputes with the workers affiliated with the "South Korean Labour Service."

The U.S. imperialists are now trying to put down the surging struggle of the South Korean workers. They appointed at the U.S. 8th Army headquarters some labour relations officers so as to intensify surveillance over the workers. They have reorganized work-teams with 30 persons as a unit while throwing into custody or dismissing those workers who are playing leading role in the struggle of the

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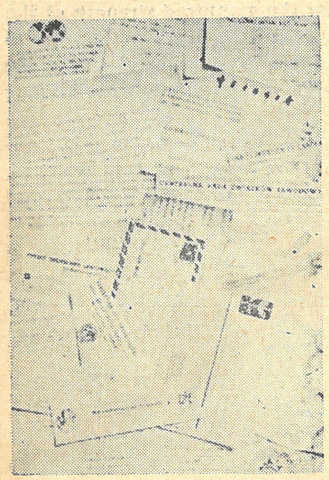
South Korean workers are protesting against the barbarous suppression of their fellow-workers by the U.S. army



WORLD PEOPLE ARE WITH US

Nowadaws the working class and people all over the world voice their firm solidarity with the Korean working class and people, giving their support to their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and for the unification of their country.

Especially, during the recent "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" the working classes of all the socialist countries including the U.S.S.R. and China and many other countries and international trade union organizations waged a powerful campaign for their solidarity with the Korean working class.

In Vietnam, meetings were held in many cities and towns including Hanoi, factories and enterprises, rural villages, army units, schools. Attendants of the meetings gave full support to the Korean people in their struggle to drive out the U.S. aggressive troops and to achieve the independent, peaceful unification. The heroic Vietnamese people, dealing more telling blows to the U.S. aggressors, manifested their militant solidarity with the Korean people.

On the occasion of "Month of Solidarty with the Korean People," the revolutionary Cuban working people organized many events, mass meetings included, in Havana and many other places, expressing their militant support to the Korean people with the slogans "Korea! Cuba is with you!" "Yankees, get out of South Korea!"

In Japan, 18 trade union organizations including SOHYO held a meeting jointly and expressed their firm solidarity with the Korean working class. And the 19th session of the executive committee of the Construction Workers' Trade Union, adopted a resolution addressed to the workers and trade unions in support of the Korean people's struggle.

Stating that "the struggle by both working classes of Japan and Korea is of urgent necessity in driving out the U.S. aggressors from Asia," the resolution appealed "to strengthen solidarity in support of the independent, peaceful unification of Korea."

The General Union of Algerian Workers held meetings in Algiers and many other cities as well as in many factories and enterprises in support of the Korean people's struggle.

The National Federation of Workers of Guinea, and the Bureau of the Federation, in the name of entire people of Guinea who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism, sent us a solidarity letter to the following effect: They give a warm support to the Korean people and workers in their struggle against the schemes of the U.S. imperialists, and they consider the establishment of American military base in South Korea as an infringement upon the freedom of the Korean people and a grave threat to the world peace.

Greeting the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," the Secretariat of the W.F.T.U., the Harbour Workers' Trade Union of Asia and Pacific, the International Trade Union of the Public Officials and the Concerned, and the International Teachers' Trade Union appealed to the national trade union organizations to express solidarity in support of the Korean working class and people. Besides, many publications issued by trade union organizations of both international and national status carried a lot of articles which publicized the struggle of the Korean people, laying bare the aggressive war policy of America against our country.

In addition, the working classes and the working peoples of many other countries organized a variety of events such as mass meetings, demonstrations and signature collection campaigns in support of our struggle.

All these are a powerful expression of firm solidarity between the Korean working class and revolutionary working class of the world who are standing on the common front against the American imperialists.

This gives an immense inspiration to the Korean working class and people who are fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and for the accomplishment of their country's unification.

It must be a telling blow to the American imperialists who, occupying the southern half of our land, are engrossed in hampering the unification of the nation, preparing to provoke another war in Korea.

We express hearty gratitude to the trade union organizations and their leaders in the socialist countries, and to those in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to the international trade union organizations for their unqualified support.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea constitutes the root cause of all misfortunes. It perpetuates the division of Korea, keys up tension in Korea and gravely jeopardizes peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

The American imperialists have converted South Korea not only into their colony and military base for their aggression against northern part of the Republic and Asian mainland but also a supply base of manpower for their war escalation in Vietnam. And now they are driving more South Korean puppet troops into South Vietnam.

Making haste to bring the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism into military collusion with Pak Jung Hi clique, U.S. imperialism has long since been scheming to form a new military bloc involving its stooges and puppets in Asia and Pacific regions.

All these manoeuvres of their aggression are evoking immense indignation among the peoples the world over.

Chairman of the Liberation Worker's Union of South Vietnam denounced in his message of solidarity the aggressive plots by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and resolutely demanded that the American troops be withrawn from South Korea, the "treaties" concluded between the South Korean puppet regime and the reactionary governments of the United States and Japan be cancelled, and the internal affairs of Korea be solved by the Korean people themselves.

In support of the Korean people in their just struggle for the unification of the country, the Federation of the Metal Workers of France, in the name of its entire membership, sent to the U.S. ambassador in Paris a letter protesting against the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its war policy.

In the appeal to the working classes and peoples of the world the W.F.T.U. pointed out: "The only way of removing the danger of a new war in Korea, of safeguarding peace in Korea and in the Far East and of liberating the South Korean people from the colonial yoke of America is to achieve early the unification of Korea in compliance with the wishes of the Korean people after driving out the American troops from South Korea... We should denounce the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism and the dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam. We must expose the U.S. aggressive scheme to form a new military bloc, support the Korean people's struggle for the country's unification and must manifest solidarity with the South Korean workers fighting for their existence and for the unification on a democratic basis.

The working classes and working peoples throughout the world are warmly supporting our policy on the unification of our fatherland.

Our consistent stand on the unification of Korea is that the unification should be realized peacefully through free general elections throughout North and South Korea without any foreign interference.

This stand is based on the principle of national

(Continued from page 27)

South Korean workers.

Nevertheless, this will bring them to nowhere, it will only sharpen the national and class contradictions between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean working class.

At present, U.S. imperialists in South Korea are stepping up their war preparations. The "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the "agreement on the status of the U.S. personnel in South Korea (ROK-U.S. status of forces agreement) have been concluded. The massive troop dispatch to South Vietnam has been put into effect. All these will further deteriorate the living of the South Korean workers at large and of those hired at the U.S. organs in particular.

This is why the workers hired at U.S. army organs are keeping up an undaunted struggle, strengthening their unity and solidarity.

self-determination, represents the interests of the nation and the will of the entire Korean people and is fully in accord with the interests of the peace in Korea and Asia.

This is why our unification policy is arousing more sympathy and support from the peoples of the world with every passing day. The support to our just struggle for driving out American imperialism and for the unification in an early date gives us immense inspiration.

We will do our utmost to strengthen the unity with the international working classes and more resolutely struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors as well as for the achievement of the unification of Korea.

Surrounded by Enemy From All Sides

An Escalation War Turning into an Escalation Defeat

Some time ago, an American magazine deplored the present situation of the United States and pointed out the following facts:

In this turbulent age America almost alone has been taking responsibility for the troublesome problems breaking out here and there. She is rewarded for that with nothing but insults and abuses and with growing headaches. She has to remain on the defensive throughout the world and her influence is waning with the passing days.

Such a confession is a good example showing how the United States is at a loss, being cursed and condemned everywhere by the peoples of the world.

First of all, the Americans are sustaining irreparable losses in Vietnam. During one year from July 1965 to June of this year the Liberation Army and the people of South Vietnam wiped out some 299,500 enemy troops from the battlefields. Of this figure, 63,195 were American troops. During the same period the Liberation Army along with the people annihilated 27 U.S. battalions, shot down or damaged 2,740 planes and destroyed 2,636 cars of different types including 867 armoured-cars.

The people of South Vietnam have irrevocably defeated the Yankees in their dry-season operations begun last year. The scorched-earth operations were also smashed successfully. Thus, the Vietnamese people have displayed again to the world their heroism and audacity with live examples.

On the other hand, the people and the People's Army in North Vietnam have shot down and damaged a great number of U.S. planes, capturing alive many a Yankee pilot. Among the planes shot down in North Vietnam, are found some 30 types of plane including AF 105, the most up-to-date plane. It is a vivid example showing how the North Vietnamese Army and people have crushed the U.S. air superiority.

All these facts prove that their reckless venture is doomed to failure no matter how the U.S. imperialists headed by Johnson are trying madly to expand the war by escalation with 300,000 troops already thrown into the war. In short, the expanded escalation war is turning into an escalation defeat.

At present the anti-U.S. struggles staged by the peoples of Indo-China and South-East Asia are gaining momentum with the passing days. The Laotian people too are giving telling blows to the Yankees whose aggression on Laos has become no secret. During the period from January to August last they wiped out more than 2,000 enemy troop and shot down 130-odd enemy planes. As a result, the liberated area covering tow-thirds of the territory with more than half of the population is strengthened politically, economically and militarily.

Some time ago, the Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk declared solemnly that Cambodia is resolved to fight against the United States, that the Cambodian people would safeguard their national dignity and freedom at the risk of their life. This is a manifestation of the will of the Cambodian people who are ready to fight off all the aggressive acts by the Yankee imperialists.

Even the peoples in Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia are coming out en masse against the U.S. and puppet troops. Their armed struggle is growing daily. An AP report on the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle in the Philippines says that the present situation of the Philippines resembles the situation in South Vietnam in 1960.

Unrelenting Blows

The Arabs in the Middle and Near East are also coming out to fight the Yankees, because they have realized that it is U.S. imperialism that is instigating Israel to commit agressive acts against the Arab countries. President Nasser accused U.S. imperialism of its attempt to change the independent attitude of the United Arab Republic, defying the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy persued by the United Arab Republic and other Arab countries. He pointed up: "We won't exchange our freedom won through blood-shed neither with wheat nor with rice nor anything else . . ."

With regard to Latin America, armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and dictatorships is being intensifying in Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala and so on. Despite the ruthless expedition and repression by the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries, the guerilla bases in Colombia are being expanded and strengthened. The National Liberation Army of Venezuela are fighting actively in 9 out of 13 states of the country. They are giving telling blows to Johnson and his band, by waging relentless attacks on American pipe-lines and other economic installations.

As a matter of fact, powerful revolutionary forces have emerged today in Asia, Africa, Latin America, strangling the throats of the imperialists headed by the United States. The revolutionary activities of the peoples are spreading like a wild fire in these continents.

The United States is sustaining defeat after defeat almost in all the places of the world. Recently, some American missionaries were killed in Congo and an American diplomat was arrested in Zanzibar. In Bolivia three U.S. foreign aid officials were detained as hostages. People in Athens burned an effigy of Johnson. Some time later, the U.S. Embassy in West Africa was attacked.

All these facts prove that a whirlwind of anti-U.S. sentiments is rising high throughout the whole world. It is rightly reported by an American magazine that there is no place in the world where Americans are popular.

The Western Alliance is Breaking Up

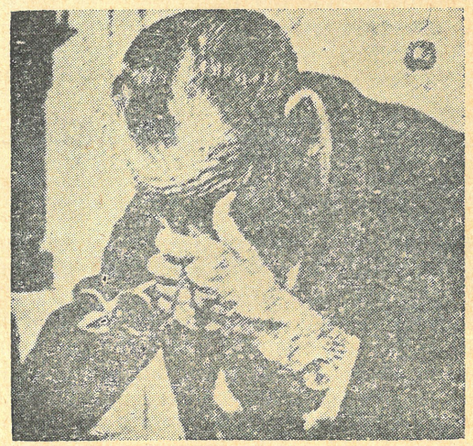
At present one of the big headaches troubling Johnson is that the United States has fallen into a weak and confusing position as a result of the crumpling Western alliance along with the open opposition put up by its allies. France has come out as the most powerful force of opposition to the United States. French President de Gaule announced in early March that France would withdraw her representation from the Nato military organization, demanding the withdrawal of all the bases of its allies from the French territory. This announcement has upset the Western world with apprehensions, driving the Western allies into an awkward situation.

It is reported that the U.S. troops stationed in France have been withdrawing from there since August 8 this year. This means that the U.S. troops which intruded into France in 1944 when they landed on Normandy are now forced to leave after 20 years. It is quite probable that more contradictions between France and America will come to light in later stages of development.

De Gaule is Giving More Blows to Johnson.

Even Great Britain which is historically in long-term alliance with the United States shows signs of disobedience. Under the pressure of public opinion, even the British prime minister Wilson was compelled to dissociate himself from the bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong.

Turky and Greece, both U.S. allies, are attacking



More wrinkles on Johnson's face! Can he find any better recipe?

America in connection with the Cyprus question, being not faithful to the duties assigned to them by Nato.

An apt comment has been made by U.S. News and World Report regarding the present unpleasant situation confronted by America. According to it, the present position of the alliances can be regarded as a yardstick defining the destiny of America: The Nato alliance in Europe is torn up and Seato is on the verge of collapse... In the Western Hemisphere the Organization of American States is compelled to listen to the complaints lodged by Panama against America.

In this connection, the celebrated American columnist Walter Lippman said frankly that it is painful to think of the fading of U.S. superiority which, however, is a sheer reality.

Fire Flares up Under the Very Nose of U.S. Imperialism

U.S. imperialism is at a loss, not knowing how to cope with the struggles staged by its own people at home. The American people are fighting hard against the war and for their existence and democracy. At present in America the struggle against the aggressive acts committed in Vietnam by the Johnson Administration is seething with greater intensity than ever.

The American students and youth are refusing to be drafted for the aggressive war in Vietnam and they are tearing up the draft cards everywhere. On the other hand, workers, farmers and intellectuals are waging a fierce struggle, demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. Reservists and ex-servicemen are refusing to be drafted again. Last year the U.S. Defence Department advised 5,000 discharged officers to take part in the war in Vietnam, but a mere 18 of them accepted the advice. This is a clear evidence showing that all the sections of people in America are opposed to the Vietnam war.

At the same time, the negroes are struggling against Johnson's repressive policy on negroes. They are fighting everywhere against the police and white racists with arms and fists. They are vehemently denouncing Johnson's aggression on Vietnam. The negroes who had risen up in the race riot in Los Angeles declared that they were willing to fight against Johnson instead of going to fight in Vietnam.

The voice protesting Johnson's policy on Vietnam is being heard louder and louder in the U.S. Congress as well as in his own administration. Johnson is sandwiched in between the "hawks" and "doves" and is stuck in a blind alley.

As a consequence of the Vietnam war, the U.S. economy has plunged into a critical situation. At present all the branches of U.S. econmoy are on the downward trend with many enterprises going bankrupt on account of financial difficulty and shortage of raw materials.

The amount of U.S. gold reserve fell to 13,000,000,000 dollar-mark, the supposed danger-line, while the profits from her foreign trade are being reduced gradually. On the other hand, the number of unemployed is increasing further and 68 per cent of American families are struggling under heavy burdens of debts. All these problems cause headaches to Johnson and the U.S. ruling circles who are writhing in agony and apprehensions with piles of difficult international problems.

Today, U.S. imperialism is faced with uncontrollable crises and is literally surrounded by enemy from all sides.

(Continued from page 12)

forget even a moment the South Korean working class and people who are fighting in the teeth of the fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and raise still higher the flames of mass patriotic movement in all domains and at all posts, for accelerating socialist construction and the country's unification.

They should not be immersed in peaceful mood but always keep the strained and mobilised posture, consolidate the revolutionary base in the North all the firmer, politically, economically and militarily by accelerating the economic construction and the upbuilding of national defence to the maximum, so we can meet the great advent of revolution with preparedness.

The editorial stressed in conclusion:

If the working class and the entire people in the North and the South pool their strength and launch a powerful struggle, the U.S. imperialists will be unable to stay in our territory any longer and will eventually be kicked out of South Korea.

OVER 1,500 U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN

The heroic People's Army and people of North Vietnam have shot down over 1,500 U.S. airplanes as of October 1966.

The Korean working class and people extend fervent congratulations to them on their brilliant feats.

The victory has torn asunder the myth about the U.S. "air superiority," and demonstrated that the Vietnamese people are determined to win the final victory by crushing the U.S. war escalation.

If the U.S. imperialists continue their aggression on Vietnam, unwilling to draw lessons from their defeats, they will meet with the total failure

A U.S. F 105 hit by an a.a. battery in Hanoi fell in Vinh Phuc Province

Quang-Binh Province, North Vietnam, won the first place by hitting down 167 planes. Photo shows an a.a. unit of the Vietnam People's Army along with local militiamen.

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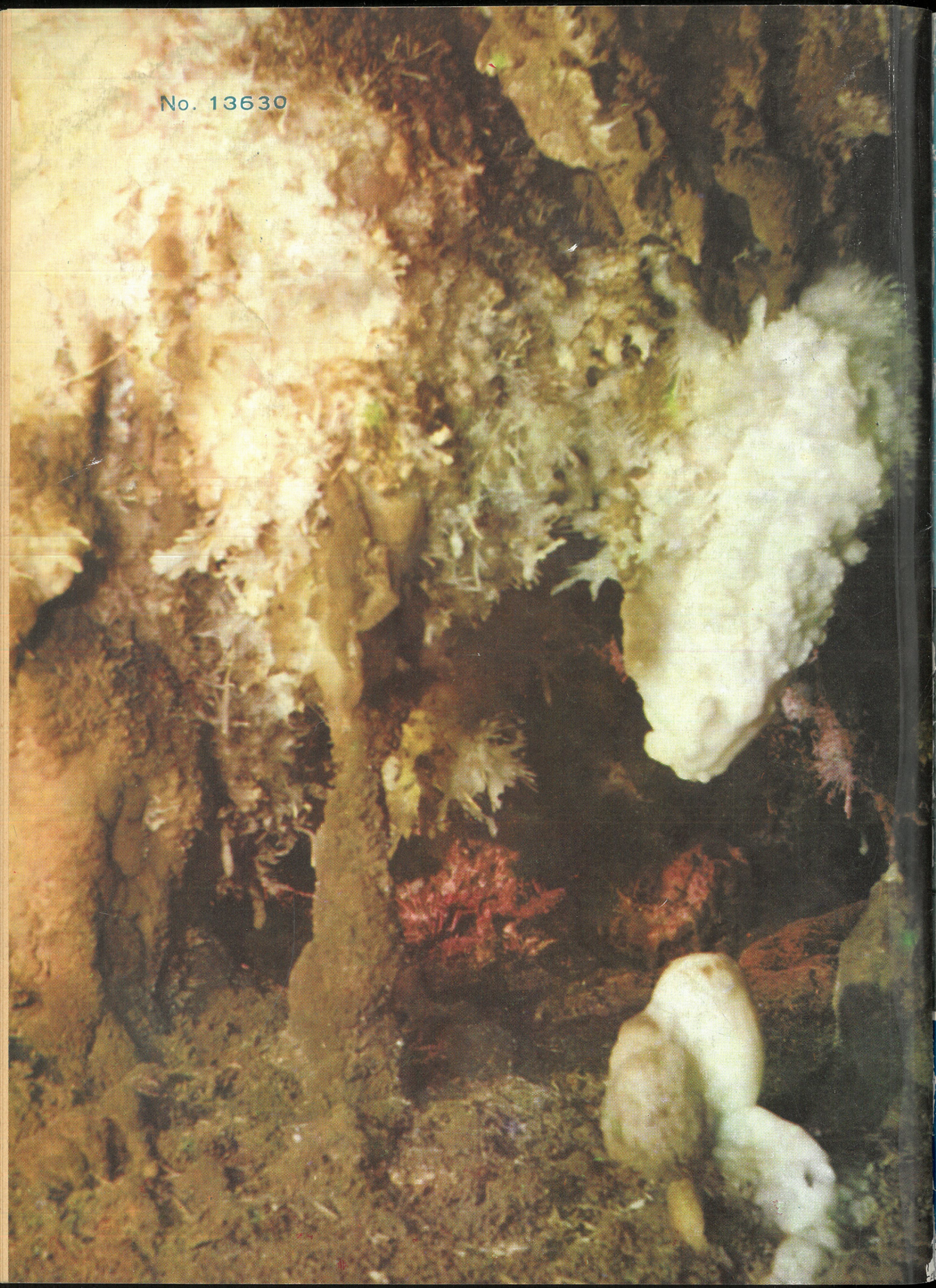

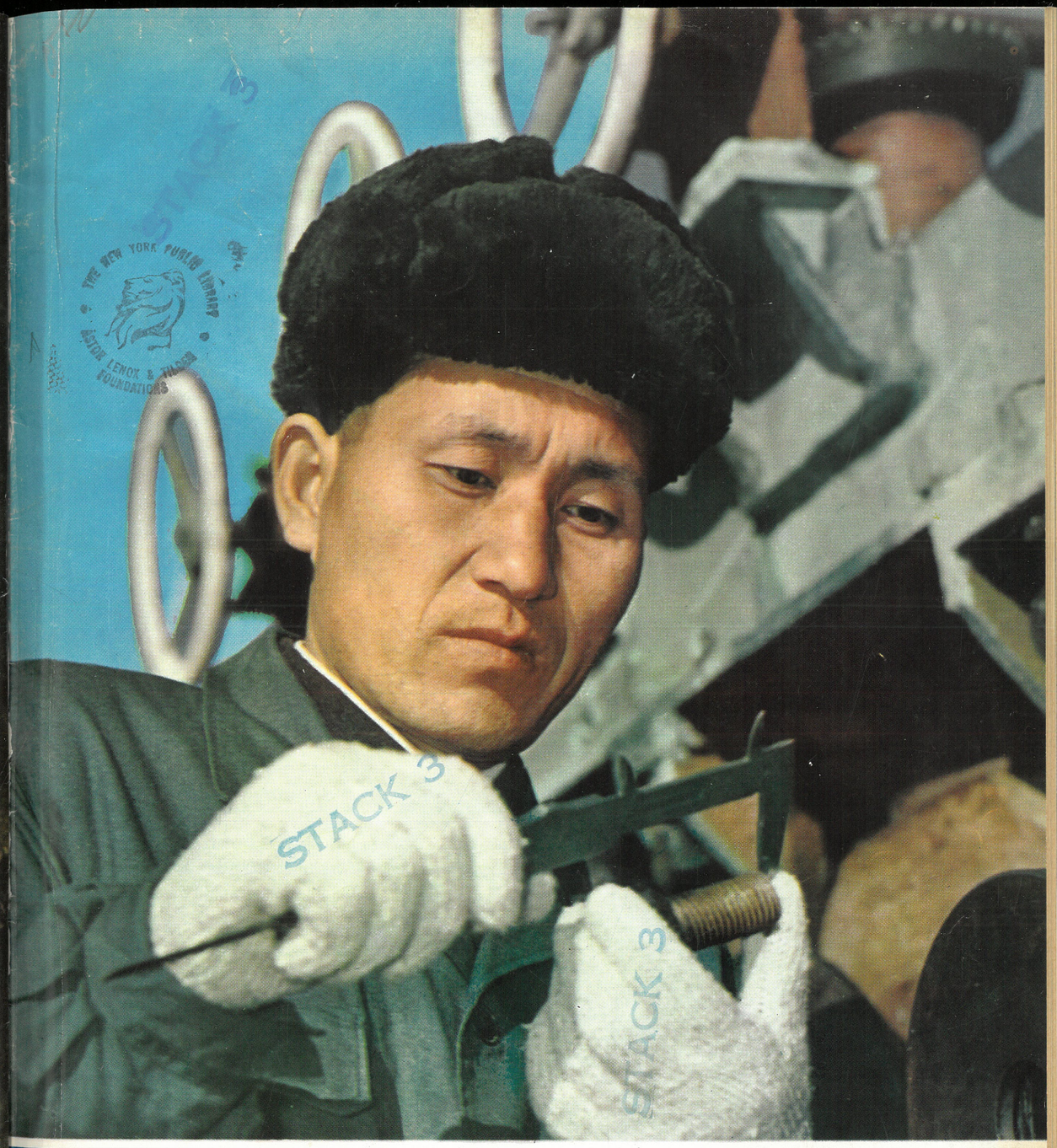

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